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AN ACCOUNT OF VARIOUS
SILVER AND COPPER MEDALS

PRESENTED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS
BY THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE,
AND SPAIN, FROM 1600 to 1800,

AND ESPECIALLY OF FIVE SUCH MEDALS OF GEORGE I. OF
GREAT BRITAIN, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE
WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY, AND ITS MEMBERS.

READ BEFORE THE

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
CURATOR OF NUMISMATICS.

REPRINTED FROM PART 2, VOL. II. OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

WILKES-BARRE, PA.

1886.

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THIS PAPER does not pretend to be exhaustive of the subject. It was prepared with limited resources, and still more limited time, but with no view to publication, although the Society before which it was read has deemed it worthy a place in its printed proceedings. If it will aid some lover of the science of Numismatics, with larger opportunities, to treat of the subject *in extenso*, the writer of it will be more than repaid for his effort. For this purpose also he suggests, as offering scope for an exceedingly interesting paper, the subject of the medals struck by the United States Mint and presented by each President of the United States, successively, to the Indians within the territory of the United States, from 1784-1884.

WILKES-BARRE, PA., 1886.



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VARIOUS SILVER AND COPPER MEDALS

PRESENTED TO THE AMERICAN INDIANS BY THE SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND SPAIN, FROM 1600 TO 1800, AND ESPECIALLY OF FIVE SUCH MEDALS OF GEORGE I., OF GREAT BRITAIN, NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY AND ITS MEMBERS.

This paper is the result of the discovery that five such medals exist in our valley. One in the possession of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society; one in the possession of Master Denison Stearns; one in the cabinet of Hon. Steuben Jenkins, of Wyoming, and two belonging to my own numismatic cabinet.

I have long had in mind the preparation of an exhaustive paper on the subject of the medals which the various nations of Europe, whose colonies have existed on American soil, have issued to the North American Indians since 1600. But the difficulty of gaining access to the needed authorities, has so far deterred me. I take occasion, however, in treating upon the special subject of this paper, to present to this Society such historical and medallic data as I have been able to discover in my own library.

The continent of America was discovered by the Cabots, under English auspices, in 1497, five years after the discovery, by Columbus, of the West Indies.

In 1512 the Spanish flag floated over the soil of Florida.

In 1534 the French flag was planted on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Thus, in less than forty years, three of the great powers of Europe began their struggle for the supremacy in this New World.

In 1578 and 1584 Elizabeth granted a patent to Sir Humphrey Gilbert and Sir Walter Raleigh. The first took possession of Newfoundland, and the second of Virginia, within one year of each other, with the purpose of forming permanent settlements.

It was not until 1603 that France conferred similar privileges on any of her subjects; then she granted Acadia to de Montl.

These events may appear to be anything but pertinent to the matter under consideration; and yet, out of these distant beginnings grew the medals whose history I desire to record. Parkman, in his charming volumes on the early American colonies, shows how those of "France and England grew up to maturity under widely different auspices." The one, nursed and petted by the royal government, became enervated, and languished; the other, neglected and outcast, grew as a giant from the very necessities of the case.

But France and Rome were one. The religious element which the Romish church fostered and controlled in the French, made the colonists aggressive for the cross, rather than for the crown. Their Romish priests, "burning with zeal to make new conquests for the church, penetrated the deserts of the New World and braved death in a thousand forms to baptize a child; glad to die a martyr's death if one soul could be thereby gained to the church by this nominal conversion." "The zealous fathers reckoned the number of conversions by the number of baptisms, and, as Le Clercq observes, with no less truth than candor, 'an Indian would be baptized ten times a day for a pint of brandy or a pound of tobacco.'" But the result of all this was a closer relation with the Indian tribes of America and a rapid growth of commercial intercourse between the Indians and French traders, who always followed the track of the Jesuits.

Thus the commercial and political influence over the

Indian tribes belonged almost entirely to the French colonies. Conscious of her power, France was anxious to increase it, as she witnessed the growth of the English colonies in number and prosperity. She foresaw the future struggles between the two nations for existence on the American continent, and did all she could to weaken the Indian faith in English honor and increase her own power over these heathen tribes. England, jealous of France, made similar efforts to secure the friendship of those tribes which surrounded her settlements. The Indian always was a babe in knowledge, and as much charmed by a string of glass beads as a child is with a new toy; and this susceptibility was appealed to, by both France and England, in annual presents of trinkets, and gaudy cloths, &c., to the various tribes, in order to strengthen their attachment. The agents of each nation vied with each other in purchasing treaties of alliance with their savage neighbors. Treacherous by nature, as well as by habit, so great was the instability of these allies that constant vigilance was necessary by each nation to keep their savage friends faithful to their contracts. Every means was used to make the Indian realize his obligation to the nation with which he had made treaties. England early set the example of delighting the vanity of the savage and binding him to her support by hanging around his neck medallic trinkets. On the principle that he is our master whose livery we wear, she decked such Indian chiefs as she desired to conciliate and win to her allegiance, with insignia of her power, in brilliant silver. Such a badge raised the chief greatly in the estimation of his own tribe, and made him the envy of his compeers.

I cannot ascertain at what period the French began to reward their Indian neighbors and allies with similar medallic honors. But they were not behind the English in this means of binding the uncertain element which surrounded their settlements. That tendency of human

nature which our Constitution recognizes when it forbids citizens who hold office under the government receiving any present, reward, or title from any foreign power, belonged as much to the red man as to the white. He seemed to know instinctively that wearing the royal honors of a foreign power was virtually paying tribute and acknowledging allegiance to that power. But it is evident that the Indian thought his allegiance was limited simply to the time during which he permitted that silver disc to lie on his breast, and that when he parted with it or lost it, his allegiance was ended. French and English alike played fast and loose with them in this matter. Whenever either nation made treaties with the Indians, and especially those tribes that had formerly been under the influence of any other foreign power, one of the first demands made of the tribes was the surrender of all medals given by, or bearing the insignia of, any other king or nationality. Thus also when the United States purchased the Northwest Territory from France, Lieutenant Pike, of the United States Army, was at once sent up the Great River to proclaim the authority of the United States, which he did, partly in demanding the surrender of all foreign medals in the possession of the Indian tribes, and by exacting from the British and French agents a promise that they would henceforth make no more such presentations.

A similar precautionary movement was made during the late war between the states. Fearing the interposition of the English government, in recognizing and aiding the Confederate States of America, the United States Indian agents were ordered to search among the Indian tribes for foreign medals, demand their surrender, and give American medals in their stead. One of these medals thus obtained from Menomonee chiefs, at this time, is preserved in the Wisconsin Historical Society (*Wis. His. Col.*, vol. IX., p. 124). A second copy exists in the collection of the United States mint.

The first medal having any reference to the American Indian, of which I have found any account, is that of the "Pamunky Indian medal."

Captain John Smith, in his History of Virginia, for which part of America he set sail in 1603, says: "Foureteene miles Northward from the river Powhatan is the river Pamavnee, which is navigable 60 or 70 myles. * * * At the ordinary flowing of the salt water, it divideth itself into two gallant branches. * * * Where this river is divided the Country is called Pamavnee, and nourisheth neare 300 able men." (*Vol. I., p. 117.*)

Again he says: "The fourth river is called Patawomeke, 6 or 7 myles in breadth. * * * It is inhabited on both sides. First, on the South side, at the very entrance, is Wighcocomoco, and hath some 130 men, &c., and the Patawomekes more than 200." (*Vol. I., p. 118.*)

It was the King of Pamunky whom Captain Smith took prisoner in 1608.

In the course of time these various Indian tribes that lay near the Jamestown settlement became as the Philistines to Israel, "a thorn in the flesh," and frequent collisions took place between them and the colonists.

In 1622, after the great massacre by the Indians, in which 347 colonists were slain, a general effort was made to exterminate the savages, an expedition being sent against the Pamunkies, with the others. These continual conflicts, while they did *not* exterminate, greatly reduced the number of the aborigines. In 1700 Beverly estimates that "in Prince William's county Pamunkie has about thirty bowmen, who decrease."

There is in the possession of Dr. M. P. Scott, of Baltimore, Maryland, a silver shield, oblong in shape, and varying from four to six inches in diameter, the centre being a slightly convex disc, bearing on its outer rim the inscription: "*Charles II., King of England, Scotland, France, Ire-*

land, and Virginia." Within this legend are the four quarterings of the royal house, the lion, the *fleur de lis*, the thistle, and the harp; while in one corner there is a figure supposed to be the tobacco plant, representing Virginia. The quarterings are surrounded by the garter, and the legend, "*Honi Soit*," etc. Below the central disc is an oblong surface with the inscription, "*The Queen of Pamunky*." Above the disc is the figure of the crown of Great Britain. Attached to the back are five rings, to be used in fastening the medal. This medal was bought from the Indians at Fredericksburg, and is said to be in very fine order.

A somewhat similar medal was presented to the Virginia Historical Society in 1835, bearing the legend, "*Ye King of Pamunkie*," and is described as "a badge which the laws of the colony of Virginia at one time compelled the Indians to wear when they came within the limits of the white man's settlements." The reason of which is thus set forth in the Act itself, viz.: (*Division of Papers* 1.189)

"And because an intervall betweene the Indians and English cannot in the present nearnesse of seating be soe laid out as may wholly secure the English from the Indians comeing and pilfering, &c." (*Hening's Stat.*, vol. II., p. 141.)

Mr. R. A. Brock, the learned Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, reports a tracing of a third medal, once the property of the Society, and described as of an irregular oval form, bearing the inscription, "*Ye King of—*" on the *obverse* side of the planchet, and "*Patomeck*," on the *reverse*. On the *obverse* is a representation of a tobacco plant. These medals were doubtless all given by the crown as tokens of amity and a seal of allegiance.

The earliest official record that I have been able to discover of the issue of medals to the Indian tribes of America, is found in the "Propositions made by His Excellency, Robert Hunter, Captain General and Governor of New

York, to the Sachem of the Five Nations," Albany, August 16, 1710, during the reign of Queen Anne. In his address Governor Hunter says:

"Your brethren who have been in England, and have seen the great queen and her court, have no doubt informed you how vain and groundless the French boasting has been all along; how our great Queen's Armies have year after Year routed all his forces, taken his Townes, and is at this time near his principal town and seat of Government. Her Majesty has sent them, as a pledge of *her* protection and as a memorial to them of *their* fidelity, a *medall* for each nation, with her Royal Effigies on one side, and the last gained battle on the other, which, as such, she desires may be kept in your respective Castles forever. She has also sent her Picture in *silver*, twenty to each nation, to be given to the Chief warriors to be worn about their necks as a token that they should always be in readiness to fight under her Banner against the Common Enemy." (*Col. His. N. Y., vol. V., p. 222.*)

To this address the sachems of the Five Nations made this reply, which bears marks of having been written by the agent who delivered the proposition of the governor:

"The Great Queen of England has been pleased, as a pledge of her Protection, to send each of our' nation a Medall, with her royal Effigies on the one side and ye last gained battle on the other, which we have received with all the satisfaction Imaginable, and will keep them ever in our castles, and bring the same down when any public and solemn Conferences are to be held, to show the same. We are also very thankful for the 20 pieces of silver she has been pleased to send to each nation, with her picture upon them, which our chief captains shall wear about their necks, and shall always be ready to fight under her banner against the common enemy." (*Col. His. N. Y., vol. V., p. 224.*)

I can find no mention of these medals in any volume on

the subject of numismatics. I judge the silver pieces, with the Queen's effigy upon them, to have been Queen Anne crown pieces. The coins of this queen were executed with remarkable skill.

The medals were, I judge, from the language of Governor Hunter, commemorative of the last victory of the English over European enemies. They were doubtless the silver medals struck in memory of the capture of Tournay, in 1709, with Queen Anne's bust on the *obverse*, and on the *reverse*, Pallas, seated, holding a shield and a mural crown on a spear; size, 25-16. It will be seen at once that these were not what may properly be called Indian peace medals, because no reference to the Indians occurs on the pieces.

George I. succeeded Queen Anne, 1714. Meanwhile France, led into intimate intercourse with, and knowledge of, the Indians, through the Jesuit fathers and the Canadian fur-traders, was quietly stretching out her arm and grasping all the territory that lay south of the lakes and establishing military posts at various points, contrary to the treaty of Utrecht, in which she agreed not to invade the lands of the Indian allies of Great Britain.

About 1716 Governor Spottswood, of Virginia, made his expedition to the trans-montane region of Virginia, and organized his famous "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe." On this expedition he discovered the military occupations of France, and advised the English government, wisely suggesting that a chain of forts be built across to the Ohio, and that settlements be formed here and there, to prevent the encroachments of France. To this advice the Crown paid no attention, nor did it awake to the necessity of adopting the wise plan of the Governor until nearly a half century later.

Meanwhile England and her Indian allies were peaceably pursuing the even tenor of their ways. Possibly this state of affairs may account for the fact that the medals which

George I. presented to the Indians were made of base metal, instead of silver; and from the device upon the *reverse* side, I judge they were not given as peace medals so much as rewards for faithful services.

The Indian medals of George I. are the first that bear any especial reference to the peculiar life and pursuits of the Indians. Each of the four medals which I here present for your examination, contains on the *obverse* the bust of George I., and on the *reverse*, the device of an Indian hunting the deer. Two of these medals have a historic connection that is interesting. Those which belong to my own cabinet were discovered about 1858, in the bank of the Ohio river, at Point Pleasant, West Virginia, on the spot where the bloody and stubborn battle of Point Pleasant was fought, in 1774, between the colonists, under General Andrew Lewis, and the combined Indian tribes, under Logan, Cornstalk, and Outacité; a battle which began one-half an hour before sunrise, October 10, 1774, and continued, almost without cessation, until sunset the same day. It is more than probable that these two medals were worn by Indian chiefs on that day, and were lost in the conflict or in the flight. They were presented to me by the late Dr. Samuel Glover Shaw, of Point Pleasant, from his very rich collection of pre-historic and Indian remains. In describing these five medals, I will begin with that one belonging to the Society:

1. WYOMING MEDAL.—*Obverse*, Military bust of George I., draped and laureated, facing right. Legend "*George King of Great Britain*." The bust of the king is 20-16 in length and 16-16 across the shoulders. *Reverse*, Under a tree to the left stands a deer on a hill. To the right, at the foot of the hill, stands an Indian, with a bow drawn, and in the act of shooting the deer; over all, the sun with his rays. Thin planchet. Copper. Looped. Size 25-16.

This medal was included in the Collection of Coins, Medals, Minerals, &c., of Harmon A. Chambers, Carbondale, Pa., which was purchased and presented to the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in 1858, thus forming the nucleus of the valuable collections now owned by this Society. The medal is described in Mr. Chambers' catalogue as "one of the medals presented by George I. to the Chiefs of the Six Nations in 1716." (p. 11).

As there was no conference with the Indians by any of the colonies of Great Britain in 1716, Mr. Chambers' conclusions are merely conjectural. It may have been presented at the conference of the Governor of New York and the Six Nations in 1715 or 1717, but in the very full account of those conferences no reference whatever is made to this or any other medal. Where Mr. C. procured this medal and what its local history, I cannot ascertain; but the above account of it disposes of the impression which somehow has prevailed, that it was the copy referred to by Mr. Miner, or had been received by this Society from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

2. POINT PLEASANT MEDAL.—*Obverse*, Military bust of George I., draped and laureated, facing right, and 2-16 larger than the head of No. 1. Legend the same as No. 1, "*George King of Great Britain*." *Reverse*, Same as No. 1, except that the hill is higher, the tree shorter and the Indian larger. Planchet 1-16 thick. Brass. Looped. Size 26.
3. POINT PLEASANT MEDAL.—*Obverse*, Military bust of George I., facing left, and laureated. Legend *Georgius*, —*Mag. Br. Fra. et Hit. Rex*. *Reverse*, Under a tree to the right, which follows the curve of the planchet, an Indian is standing in the posture of one about to run. He holds in his hand a bow from which the arrow has just been discharged. To the left, under a second tree

which follows the left curve of the planchet, is a deer running at full speed. Between the Indian and the deer stands a bush at the foot of which lies what appears to be a dead deer. There is no sun on the medal. Planchet very thin. Brass. Looped. Size 16.

4. STEARNS MEDAL.—*Obverse* and *Reverse* the same as No. 2. Copper. Looped. Size 26.

The only copy of this George I. medal that I have discovered in sale catalogues of coins is No. 2183 of the Jewett sale, January, 1876, placed among *Bronze* Medals. Hence, supposed to be a copy of No. 2. It brought \$6.00.

One of these medals was sold in the Bushnell sale, June, 1882. No. 255.

5. JENKINS MEDAL.—*Obverse*, Military bust of George I., 12-16 across the shoulders, and 13-16 in length, while the others are 18-16 and 21-16. The hair does not fall over the back in a queue but is confined closely by the fillet, which is composed of 12 leaves, and is much smaller than the others. The legend, "*George King of Great Britain*," extends over $\frac{7}{8}$ of the circumference, while in the other it is only about $\frac{5}{8}$. *Reverse*, The sun; a very large Indian to the right throwing a javelin at a very small deer, which stands to the left at an angle of 40° from the Indian. Copper. Very thick. Size 24.

This medal, now in the possession of Hon. Steuben Jenkins of Wyoming, Pa., was found on the banks of the Susquehanna at Sunbury, by Mr. J. H. Jenkins.

A copy of No. 2 is known to be in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is described in Miner's History of Wyoming, p. 27, and is represented there by an engraving. It will be recognized as a duplicate of No. 2. Mr. Miner gives this account of its discovery. After a general description of the remains of ancient fortifications in the Wyoming Valley, he refers to one "on Jacobs' Plains, or the

upper flats in Wilkes-Barré; " gives a detailed account of its appearance, and continues, "in 1814 I visited this fortification in company with the present Chief Justice Gibson and Jacob Cist, Esq. The whole line, although it had been ploughed for more than thirty years, was then distinctly traceable by the eye. Fortune was unexpectedly propitious to our search, for we found a medal bearing on one side the impress of King George the First, dated 1714 (the year he commenced his reign), on the other an Indian Chief. It was awarded to Mr. Cist, as the most curious and careful in such matters, and by him was deposited with the Philadelphia Historical Society." Mr. Miner adds, in a note, "Should it not be placed with the Indian relics in a museum to be formed in Wilkes-Barré?" I courteously commend this suggestion to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. I think Mr. Miner must be in error as to the date, as none appears on the engraving of the medal, and none appears on any of the four medals just described.

I have stated that this medal described by Mr. Miner is a duplicate of No. 2, but *if* the engraving given in Miner is an *exact* counterpart of the medal, it should be classified as a variety of No. 2—from a different die. In the engraving four stars appear near the sun, and a forest of trees in the distance beyond the Indian and the deer. It is possible that these additional figures were also struck on the medals just described, but if so, they have dissappeared, as the medals are all much worn and corroded. Other copies of this medal have been discovered in the State of Pennsylvania, but I have had no time to ascertain their present whereabouts.

In 1835 *The Columbia Spy* contained the following item: "A brass medal has been left at this office, which, together with several articles and a human skull, were dug up a few days since in Wrightsville, York county, Penn'a. It bears on one side a head, with the inscription, "*George King of*

Great Britain," and on the other an Indian with his bow and arrow in the act of shooting a deer. It appears to be worn as an ornament in the nose or ears. There were found also two others of similar description—a brass kettle—a string of white beads, one and a half yards in length—some red paint and twenty-five rings, one of which was dated 1716." *Haz. Ann.* xv. 336.

Pursuing this subject chronologically I find a medal of Louis XIV. of France, mentioned as having been presented to the Canadian Indians during the early years of the eighteenth century. It is very doubtful, however, if it was struck with any reference whatever to the Indians. It presents on the *Obverse* the head of Louis XIV., with the usual Legend, "*Ludovicus XIV., D. G. Fr. et Nav. Rex.*" *Reverse*, the bust of the Dauphin, and under that the busts of the Dukes of Burgundy, of Anjou, and of Berry, the three children of the Dauphin. Under each bust is the respective name and title. Surrounding them is the legend, "*Felicitas Domus Augustae*;" and in exergue is the date "1693." This medal was supposed to be one of the regular series of Louis XIV., and again it is said to have been struck to commemorate the birth of the Duke of Berry. However, it was used by the French as a reward to the Indians, who cared very little what occasion called it into existence. It is of silver, with a ring attached, and was found in the possession of an old Indian family of the Huron tribe near Quebec. Mons. Rhaume, Curator of the Numismatic Museum, Quebec, asserts that it was "a medal of reward granted to the Indian chiefs by the king, for bravery, just as these large silver medals were given by George II. and George III. The historical medal bears only the name and birth of the Duke of Berry, 1686, while this contains the name of each son and the date 1693. I do not know of another copy existing." Mons. Rhaume's statement is supported by a letter from Mother Mary of St. Helena, dated

Quebec, October 17, 1725, who, after mentioning the Indians, says: "Louis XIV., had sent silver medals of considerable size, on one side of which was his portrait, and on the other that of the Dauphin, his son, and that of the three princes, children of the latter, to be given to those who should distinguish themselves in war. To them has since been attached a flame colored ribbon, four fingers in breadth, and the whole decoration is highly prized among them. When a chief dies he is honorably buried, a detachment of troops parade, several volumes of musketry are fired over his grave, and on his coffin are laid a sword crossed with its scabbard, and the medal under consideration fastened upon them." (*Am. Jour. Num. XI. 93.*) These medals are so extremely rare that I judge very few were presented to the Indians, or else, as Mr. Rhaume suggests, the English destroyed them after the conquest of Canada.

A letter is extant in the archives of Paris, written by Governor Vaudreuil, of Canada, under date of September 21, 1722, in which he says: "I have received the letter with which the Council has honored me and the twelve medals bearing the portrait of the king, eight small and four large ones. I have continued to be careful not to be too lavish with this favor among the Indians, and to give them only to those who by their services to the nation deserve them, and to those whom I desire to bind to our interest by this mark of honor."

In 1727, August 22, M. Beauharnais, the natural son of Louis XIV., and made Governor of Canada by Louis XV., wrote as follows: "Since the death of Mr. Vaudreuil, the Rev. Father Jesuits have not asked medals for the chiefs of the settled Indians for whom it was customary for them to ask some. The Rev. Father de la Chasse, to whom the Marquis de Vaudreuil had given one, tells me it is absolutely necessary to provide some more. I have received proof of this. The Indians from above, when they come down to

Montreal, would not relieve me from promising them to several who have served us well among their tribes. I pray you to enable me to satisfy these savages and to send me a dozen small medals and six large ones. If this number is not sufficient for the year, I shall have the honour to ask some next year, but I shall take good care to cause them to be valued and to give them only to those who shall deserve them on account of real services."—(*Am. Jour. Num.*, Mr. R. W. McLachlan, XVIII., 84.)

In 1737 M. Beauharnais wrote to the Count de Maurepas, one of the French Cabinet, as follows :

OCTOBER 15, 1732.

I thank you, my Lord, for the twelve medals you had the goodness to send me for the Indians. His Majesty may be assured that I will make the most of them and that I shall not distribute them except to Chiefs where services and attachment to the French will be known to me. As there are many such to whom I have promised such a token of honour, and as the adventures of our Iroquois and Hurons against the Foxes, places me under the obligation of giving a few to the principal Chiefs of the Expedition, I beg you, my Lord, that some be sent me next year, so that I may be enabled to invest them with this mark of honour, which also renders them more respectable among their people."—(*N. Y. Col. Rec.*, IX., 1036.)

The Marquis Duquesne, Governor of Canada, writes thus to M. Machault, Minister of the Colonies :

QUEBEC, 13 8ber 1754.

"Abbe Piquet's mission, reported by our domesticated Indians to be made up of spies of the Five Nations, has just given the strongest proof of attachment and fidelity by sending me the medal the English had presented to some of that village who had furtively assisted at the Council at Orange,

and they have expelled one of the brethren who was suspected of having an English heart."—(X., 262.)

December 20, 1756, at a conference between M. de. Vau-deville, Governor General of Canada, and the Indian deputies of the Eight Nations, two English medals were surrendered. At which time Kouee, an Oneida Chief, said:

"Father, we cannot retain two medals which we have formerly had the folly to accept, from our brethren, the English, as a mark of distinction. We acknowledge that these Medals have been the true cause of our error and that they have plunged us into bad business. We strip ourselves of them. We cast them from us in order not to think any more of the English."

Parkman, in his fascinating volume on Montcalm and Wolfe, describes a medal worn by one of the Abenakis of St. Francis, as seen by Roubaud the Jesuit Missionary, as having "the king's portrait on one side, and on the other Mars and Bellona joining hands, with the device "*Virtus et Honor*."—II., 480. This was not an Indian medal, but one of the many bronze medals of Louis XV., struck to commemorate home events.

What medals for distribution amongst the Indians were struck during the reign of George II., of England, 1727-1751, I have not been able to learn. During the reign of George III. a variety appeared. Dr. E. B. O'Collaghan, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of the correctness of his statements, sent the following note in 1865 to the Historical Magazine, in which it appeared, September, 1865.—*Series 1., Vol. IX., 285.*

"Sir Danvers Osborne, after he had been appointed Governor of New York in 1753, brought out among other presents for the Six Nations thirty silver medals; his Majesty's picture on one side, and the Royal Arms on the other, with

silver loop and ring, in shagreen cases, with a yard of the best broad scarlet watered ribbon, silver hooks and eyes. Though these medals seem to have disappeared, possibly a stray one may be found in some collection.—*E. B. O.*"

I take it that this is the medal described by Sandham in his "Supplement to the Coins of Canada, No. 59." He gives three sizes, 48-16, 25-16, and 38-16, and describes it thus:

Obverse, Bust of George III., in armor. "*Georgius III. Dei Gratia.*" *Reverse*, Royal Arms. No date. Size 48. A copy of this medal was sold in the Jewett Collection, January, 1876, for \$24.00, and is described there thus:

"No. 1141, Indian medal (silver). *Obverse*, Bust of George III. Young head. *Reverse*, Arms of England. Size 48."

The following note is added: "This medal was struck for distribution to the Indian chiefs, and the present one was obtained from the grandson of 'Noon Day,' an Ottawa Chief."

In the American Journal of Numismatics, XII., 48, will be found an article on "An Old Indian Medal," issued 1757, during the reign of George III., by a society in Philadelphia called the "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means." In Vaux' life of Anthony Benezet an engraving of this medal is to be seen, and the following description of it: *Obverse*, The Head of George III. to the left, and the inscription, "*Georgius III. Dei Gratia.*" *Reverse*, An Indian and a European seated at a Council Fire, the latter pointing with the Calumet, or pipe of peace, towards the sun, near the zenith. This device is surrounded by the legend, "Let us look to the Most High, who blessed our Fathers with Peace." Mr. Vaux says this medal was the *first* attempt in that department of fine arts in Pennsylvania. Size 28. Bronze. Of this medal No. 2186 Jewett sale, January, 1876, brought \$1.50. A copy brought in the Nixsen sale, October, 1871, \$3.00. One in the Cleveland sale, May, 1872, \$3.25. Three

were sold in the Bushnell sale, June, 1882, one of which was in Tin, size $27\frac{1}{2}$, one in Silver, and one in Bronze, each size 28. Another was sold also in the Sampson sale, February, 1884, but the prices of these last have not been learned.

In the Cogan sale, December 20, 1877, a medal was sold, which I take to be the Philadelphia medal, described however on the Reverse as "Wm. Penn offering the pipe of peace to the Indian."

During the reign of George III. a curious Indian medal appeared, an engraving of which is before me in Sandham's Supplement to the Canadian Coinage. Mr. McLachlan, in the very interesting paper referred to above, treats of it at length. A copy was sold in the Bushnell sale, June 20, 1882, No. 286, for \$29.00, purchased by Mr. McLachlan, and is thus described by Mr. Sandham, Supplement, No. 75: *Obverse*, View of Montreal in 1760, with fortifications. "Montreal." In exergue in an oval depression the letters, "D. C. F." *Reverse*, At top, engraved, "Tankalkel." In centre in Roman letters "Mohigeans." Size 29. Looped. Silver.

A copy of the same medal sold with the collection of I. F. Wood, May, 1873, for \$18.00, but it was struck in white metal.—(*Wood, No. 1169.*)

Mr. McLachlan thinks this is the medal referred to by Sir Wm. Johnson, Bt., in his diary under date of July 21, 1761, *vide* Stone's Johnson, II. 435, where he says: "Got everything on board the vessel (for Niagara), there met the Onondaga and other chiefs. When assembled I bid them welcome, &c., &c. Then delivered the medal sent me by the General for those who went with us to Canada last year, being twenty-three in number." Colonel Stone says, (*II.*, 144), "these medals, by order of Amherst, were stamped upon one side with the Baronet's Coat of Arms."—(*McLachlan. American Journal Numismatics, XVIII., 84-87.*)

Mr. McL. refers in his paper to an excessively rare medal

of 1764, which has on the *Obverse* the head of George III., and on the *Reverse*, a white man and an Indian seated under a tree on the sea shore, surrounded by the legend, "*Happy while United.*" Of this medal I have never heard before.

Professor James D. Butler, L.L. D., of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in a valuable paper on the Early Historic Relics of the Northwest (*Collection Wisconsin Historical Society*, IX., 125), presents a copy of a document now in the possession of the Historical Society, which is printed in English and French, and which is as follows:

"Frederick Haldimand, Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c., &c., &c., General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in said Province and frontiers, &c. To Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines (*Menomonees*). [Red Seal.]

In consideration of the fidelity, zeal and attachment testified by *Chowaron, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines* to the King's Government, and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I do hereby confirm the said *Chawanon, Grand Chief of the Folles Avoines*, aforesaid, having bestowed upon him the *Great Medal*, willing, all and singular, the Indians, inhabitants thereof, to obey him, as *Grand Chief*, and all officers and others in His Majesty's service to treat him accordingly. Given under my hand and seal at arms at Montreal, this *seventeenth* day of *August*, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight, in the *eighteenth* year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George III., by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

FREDERICK HALDIMAND."

This document is a printed form with blanks for names and dates to be filled up as occasion required, and in size 8x12 inches, with a red seal. The word *Medal* is also printed. No medal accompanies the document, so that we are left to conjecture what its design may have been. It

may have been simply some of the regular historical medals of Great Britain struck in connection with its Canadian history.

I have but one other medal of this character to notice. Professor Butler, in the paper above referred to, gives an account of a Spanish-Indian medal, discovered at Prairie du Chien, about 1864, and now the property of the Wisconsin Historical Society. Its description is as follows:

Obverse, A bust 24-16 in height, clearly stamped. Surrounded by the legend, "*Carlos III., Rey D'España, e de Las Indias*"—"Charles III., King of Spain and the Indies." *Reverse*, Within a wreath of Cactii, which is tied with ribbons, the words, "*por merito*," the word "*merito*" covering more than 17-16. Size 36; silver, weighing 776 grains.

Professor Butler thinks this medal was presented to Huisconsin, a Mitasse chief of the Sauks and Foxes, November 20, 1781, by Don Francisco Cruzat, the Spanish Governor.

I notice, in the personal Narrative of Captain Thomas G. Anderson, who was active under the English in the capture of Prairie du Chien, during the war of 1812, the following record:

"Some of the Indians in this quarter had been induced by exaggerated stories from the enemy to surrender the Royal George medals which they had received as tokens of friendship from General Haldimand, Lord Dorchester, and other prominent commanders in the early days of Quebec, for those of the American eagle. However, they soon returned to their old flag." (*Wis. His. Soc. Col.*, vol. IX., p. 196.)

This medal has the Royal Arms on the *Reverse*, with the Lion Supporters.

I have examined over 200 coin catalogues in my library, covering a period of thirty years, with reference to the medals which I have just been describing, with the foregoing

result. It might have been richer if time for more complete examination had been plentiful, as I am sure the subject has not been exhausted.

It may not be generally known that it has been the custom, during each presidential term of the United States, since the election of George Washington, for the United States mint at Philadelphia to issue silver and bronze medals for distribution to the chiefs of the Indian tribes. These medals, usually round or oval, bear on the *obverse* the bust of the president of the United States, with his name and title of office; on the *reverse*, some device, such as the President offering his hand to an Indian; or two hands clasped; calumet and tomahawk; or Indian and farmer. A full set of these, in bronze, can be found in the Bushnell sale (pp. 79-105), one or more under each presidential name. Their history and description would make a very interesting paper.

The medal which appears on all the portraits of Red Jacket is one of this series, it having been prepared by order of President Washington, for presentation to that famous Indian orator. I am not satisfied that this is the only one of the Washington Indian medals that was issued.

The value of these presidential medals may be learned by the description of several in Cogan's sale of November, 1877, all silver:

- 971. MILLARD FILLMORE MEDAL, 1850.—Size 41; weight, in silver, \$4.25. Sold for \$5.50.
- 972. JAMES K. POLK MEDAL, 1845.—Size 33; weight \$2.33. Brought \$2.75.
- 973. ZACHARY TAYLOR MEDAL.—Size 33; weight \$2.33. Brought \$3.50.
- 974. ABRAHAM LINCOLN MEDAL.—Size 48; weight \$6.53. Brought \$13.00.
- 976. ANDREW JOHNSON MEDAL.—Size 48; weight \$6.58. Brought \$6.25.

I am sorry, indeed, that I have no fuller account of so interesting a branch of American Numismatics, and American Indian History, than that which I have just presented to you; but having drawn these facts from my own private library exclusively, we may judge how much more might have been written with larger resources at hand.

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